

disfranchises than the people of the United States. Let us discountenance this system, now practised by the Senator from Illinois and his associates, of denouncing the means, and of inculcating it as a duty to hate the men of any other nation. I cannot express my sentiments on the subject in more appropriate terms, than by asking the readers of this page from the Farewell Address of our Father in his Country. Let us refresh and strengthen ourselves, at the close of this turbulent debate, by a report to that fountain whose bright waters have never failed to invigorate us.

[The Clerk read, as follows:]

"Nothing is more essential than that permanent inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that, in place of these, just and amiable feelings towards all should be cultivated. It is not reason, but passion, which breeds mutual hatred or an habitual fondness, to beget in the mind of one man towards another an antipathy, which is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is so violent that it utterly takes away its duty and its interest. Antipathies and attachments are such passions, which men are ready to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of every

[illegible]

Mr. President, I have done. The first resolution which offered, calling for information, has been passed, and we either may sleep upon the table, if I can be assured that the information sought by it can be had, as it ought to be, without it. I am quite indifferent to its fate. My chief object was to defend my own position, and that object has been accomplished.

FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF FAT STOCK.

The feeding and management of fat stock, immediately prior to being slaughtered, is a subject quite as interesting to the farmer as to the butcher; for if the whole night which left the feeding-box were placed in the scale, the farmer would be a gainer by the difference between this weight and that of the carcass when slaughtered—the actual weight which the butcher pays for. There are two very important practical questions involved in this subject. The one relates to the daily amount of waste which takes place under the various

des of management during marketing from the time stock leaves home until led to the slaughter-house; and often relates to the quantity and quality of food which is consumed during that period.

What, for example, is the waste upon an ox of 10 imperial stones, carcass weight, when sent to the metropolis, between the time it leaves home until slaughtered, and what the quantity and quality of food which an ox ought to consume, and the treatment it should otherwise receive, so as to maintain it at this weight unimpaired in quality? The amount of daily wastage will spend very much upon the constitution of the animal, the state of the weather, the food and treatment prior to leaving home, upon the food and treatment between leaving home and the shambles, and the nature of the animal's constitution, food, and treatment, there may scarcely two animals in Smithfield of this weight whose daily waste is equal. A five-year-old Highlander or Galloway, for instance, accustomed to exercise, exposure, and inferior food, may lose little more, comparatively speaking, an ordinary daily waste in the straw yard prior to leaving home; and this to a certain amount may be re-

to some extent have many of the qualities of a species or race accustomed to a home, while, on the other hand, the quick-grown short-horn or Hereford, accustomed to better food and treatment, and which has attained to this weight at the time it has completed its second year, will be in a very different position; for at this age their bones will be comparatively green, their hoofs soft and tender, and their whole system in an artificial state, demanding treatment very different from that which they generally receive.

In two examples of this kind, which I have observed, the weight at the rate of two imperial stones daily, while the former may not exceed one. And differences almost as great may exist in this respect between individuals of any one breed. Some short-horns, for instance, of the best symmetry, are very active and hardy, and easily satisfied with the quality of food; and therefore the daily waste upon them is small. In others, on the contrary, the constitution is more delicate, and the same breed possessing inferior constitutions, the daily waste will be found true of Herefords, Devons, Galloways, &c.

The food and treatment of the ox between the stall and the shambles is a more complex question, being surrounded with many more difficulties than that of daily waste.

A general rule, it may be laid down that the ox should eat the same species of food after it leaves home, un-
less twelve hours of being slaughtered, that it has
been accustomed to; and that where turpits, oil-cake, &c.
are given—articles which affect the quality of the butchered
meat when slaughtered—these should be changed before
serving home, and others, such as braised oats or other
corn, substituted in their place; also, that *treatment* after
serving home should be as similar to *treatment* before
it possible.

The *rationals* of this practice is sufficiently obvious. It
is that the ox is endeavored to be carried out at all our
best cattle shales, and that every farmer who has ex-
perienced is well acquainted with the fact, that the
best cattle to consume a sufficient quantity of food
entirely, overlarded with fat, ever active to meet the
exigencies of his situation, feels rather disposed to throw off
the burden than maintain it at so overpowering a weight,
and the same laws will regulate her conduct between the
feeding-box of the farmer and the slaughter-house of the
city. The progress lately made amongst farmers in
the art of feeding, both as regards food and household
accommodation, and the early maturity of breeds, and the
change in the mode of feeding, has been a great improvement.

of cheap corn to butchers, enable both parties to adopt the best policy which science and experience can dictate. And they should endeavor to act in accordance with another's interest; for the farmer, for instance, sells his ox on the full allowance of turnips and oil-cake to the hour it leaves for market, as is too frequently the case, it may often be impossible for the drover, salesman, or butcher to introduce any necessary change, as the farmer has no other means of disposing of his stock in the present to the public butcher-market, and is not in a position to alter the quality. For a few days, for instance, before the ox leaves home, it should be fed purposely with the view of improving the quality of its flesh; for it is a well-known fact that turnips, oil-cake, and several other articles, contain elements which, being readily absorbed into the system, tend to deteriorate the quality of the meat.

Again, the ox should be slaughtered fasting, but not suffering from the ravings of hunger; for when the food has not worked into the system, the quality of the blood, and when hunger has not the whole system is affected, producing a sort of general deterioration quality in the meat. In practice the safest course to use will be to slaughter in the morning, giving the ox

to say, the whole mode of treatment being that of the ordinary farmer. The animals were not starved, but made no great stress in this quarter; and it is even unwilling to think how far the practice of many farmers differs with such an antiquated system. Given, 100 stones of live butcher-meat manufactured from turnips, oil-cake, straw, and hay, for instance; throw down a handful of any in some dirty corner of yard, or corner of a stall, to the re-fatigued ox, pattered at home with the above dainties prepared in various ways, and you are supposed to get all that is left to eat. There is no economical consideration of the kind of animal into butcher-meat.

We have been led to these remarks from one supposition's count of the sales, weight, and character of some of the stock lately exhibited at the Smithfield Club Show. From which it will be seen that a daily waste had been piled off two imperial stones on the various animals examined, and that in other respects the quantity and quality have also been influenced under all the superior management of the stock in Baker-street, and subsequently to the time when they were exhibited. In the present case, what must the daily waste be under the ordinary system of Smithfield, and our other large

There was present at the Howard Athenæum, (Boston,) Monday evening, a gentleman who had attended a musical performance in Boston *sixty years before*, and as at man's estate then. He was the venerable John Hancock, of Beacon street, son of the immortal John of revolutionary memory, and is over eighty years of age. He looked quite hearty, and appeared to enjoy the entertainment, with infinite relish. — *Boston Bee.*